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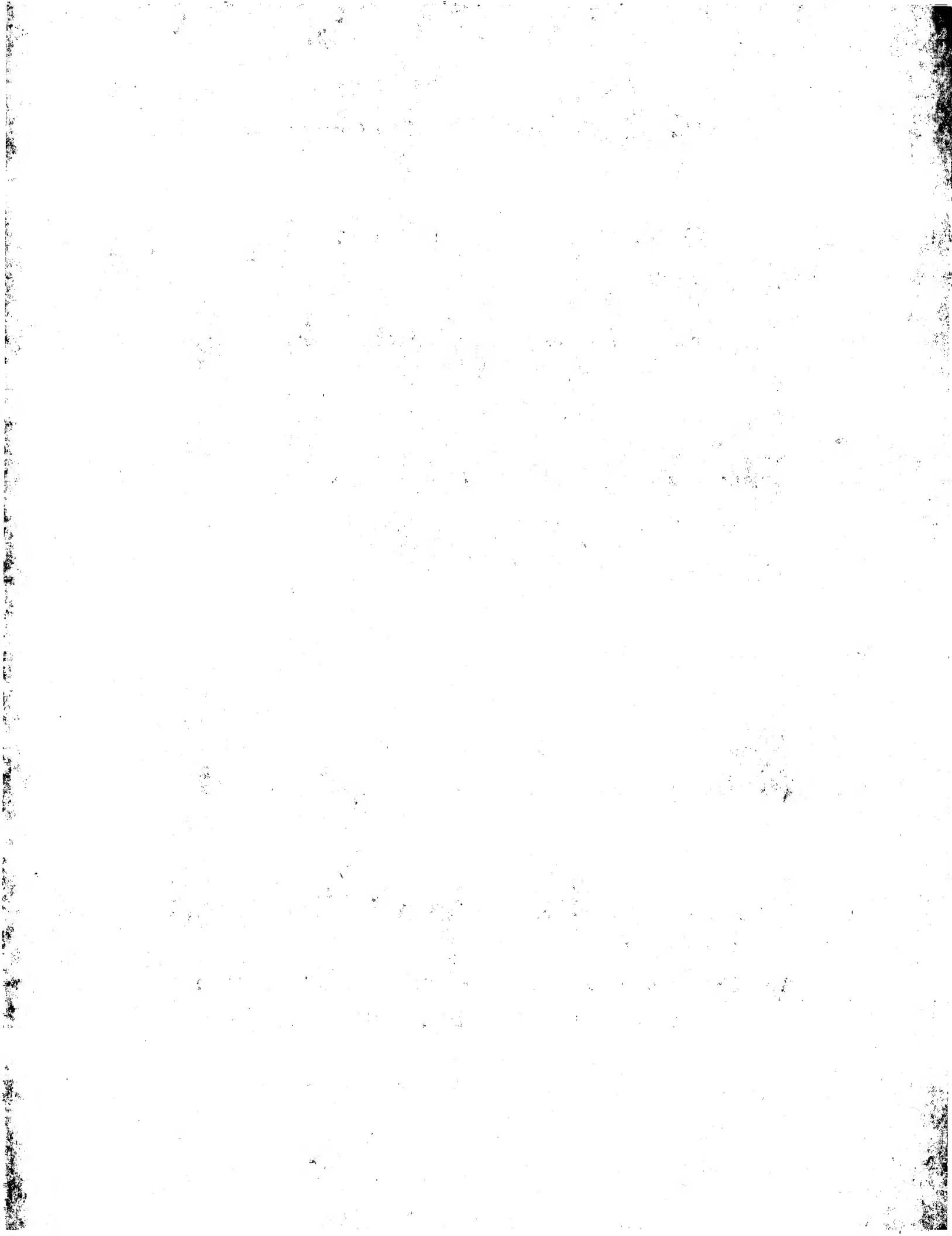
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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/13015</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 24 July 1997 (24.07.97)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 08/698,011 13 August, 1996 (13.08.96) US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: CHEVRON CHEMICAL COMPANY [US/US]; 555 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94105 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: KATSUMOTO, Kiyoshi; 2615 Brooks Avenue, El Cerrito, CA 94530 (US). CHING, Ta, Yen; 10 Santa Yorma Court, Novato, CA 94945 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: MICHEL, Marianne, H. et al.; Chevron Corporation, Law Dept., P.O. Box 7141, San Francisco, CA 94120-7141 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p><b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i></p>	

(54) Title: MULTI-COMPONENT OXYGEN SCAVENGING COMPOSITION

## (57) Abstract

An oxygen scavenging composition or system is provided comprising at least one polyterpene and at least one catalyst effective in catalyzing an oxygen scavenging reaction. A film, a multi-phase composition, a multi-layer composition, an article comprising the oxygen scavenging composition, a method for preparing the oxygen scavenging composition, and a method for scavenging oxygen are also provided.

Serial No. 10/684,259

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1           MULTI-COMPONENT OXYGEN SCAVENGING COMPOSITION

2    This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending application Serial  
3    No. 08/388,815 filed February 15, 1995.

4           Background of the Invention

5    The present invention relates to an oxygen scavenging composition or system  
6    which can be employed in films, multi-layer films, sheets and molded or  
7    thermoformed shapes that find utility in low oxygen packaging for  
8    pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, oxygen sensitive chemicals, electronic devices, and  
9    food.

10   Organic oxygen scavenging materials have been developed partly in response to  
11   the food industry's goal of having longer shelf-life for packaged food.

12   One method which is currently being employed involves the use of "active  
13   packaging" where the package is modified in some way so as to control the  
14   exposure of the product to oxygen. Such "active packaging" can include sachets  
15   containing iron based compositions such as AGELESS™ which scavenges  
16   oxygen within the package through an oxidation reaction. However, such an  
17   arrangement is not advantageous for a variety of reasons including the  
18   accidental ingestion of the sachets or the oxygen-scavenging material present  
19   therein.

20   Other techniques involve incorporating an oxygen scavenger into the package  
21   structure itself. In such an arrangement, oxygen scavenging materials constitute  
22   at least a portion of the package, and these materials remove oxygen from the  
23   enclosed package volume which surrounds the product or which may leak into

1 the package, thereby in the case of food products, inhibiting spoilage and  
2 prolonging freshness.

3 Oxygen scavenging materials include low molecular-weight oligomers that are  
4 typically incorporated into polymers or can be oxidizable organic polymers. Such  
5 oxygen scavenging materials are typically employed with a suitable catalyst, e.g.,  
6 an organic or inorganic salt of a transition metal catalyst such as cobalt  
7 neodeconate, cobalt stearate, etc.

8 Often, these oxygen scavenging compositions are not effective at low  
9 temperatures. The compositions require a long induction period or do not  
0 scavenge oxygen under the storage environments for certain packaged food  
1 applications.

2 Another major problem is that a wide variety of organic compounds are produced  
3 upon oxidation of certain oxygen scavenging materials. Many of these oxidation  
4 products can migrate from the oxygen scavenging material and enter the  
5 headspace surrounding the food or even enter the food itself. Some oxidation  
6 products, such as low molecular weight aldehydes and carboxylic acids, have  
7 foul odors or unpleasant taste or can be compounds that are otherwise  
8 undesirable.

## Summary of the Invention

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide a composition effective for  
21 oxygen scavenging.

22 It is another object of the present invention to provide a composition effective for  
23 oxygen scavenging at low temperatures.

- 1 It is another object of the present invention to provide a composition which
  - 2 produces reduced levels of oxidation by-products.
  - 3 It is another object of the present invention to provide an article, package or
  - 4 container suitable for oxygen scavenging.
  - 5 It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for preparing an
  - 6 oxygen scavenging composition.
  - 7 It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for scavenging
  - 8 oxygen.
  - 9 According to the present invention, an oxygen scavenging composition or system
  - 10 is provided comprising at least one polyterpene and at least one catalyst
  - 11 effective in catalyzing the oxygen scavenging reaction. A film, a multi-phase
  - 12 composition, a multi-layer composition, an article comprising the oxygen
  - 13 scavenging composition, a method for preparing the oxygen scavenging
  - 14 composition, and a method for scavenging oxygen are also provided.

## Brief Description of the Drawings

- 16 Figure 1 graphically shows the oxygen scavenging performance of an oxygen  
17 scavenging composition comprising 30% polyterpene and 70% polyethylene.  
  
18 Figures 2-4 show by bar graphs the relative amounts of specific aldehydes  
19 produced from examples containing blends of polyethylene with polyterpene,  
20 styrene/butadiene block copolymer, polybutadiene, or polyoctenamer.  
  
21 Figure 5 shows the relative amounts of specific acids produced from examples  
22 containing blends of polyethylene with polyterpene, styrene/butadiene block  
23 copolymer, polybutadiene, or polyoctenamer.

1 Figure 6 shows the relative amounts of specific alkenes produced from examples  
2 containing blends of polyethylene with polyterpene, styrene/butadiene block  
3 copolymer, polybutadiene, or polyoctenamer.

## 4 Detailed Description of the Invention

5 It has been found that polyterpenes are especially effective oxygen scavenging  
6 materials particularly at low temperatures, e.g., refrigerated food temperatures.  
7 Examples of such compounds include poly(alpha-pinene), poly(dipentene),  
8 poly(beta-pinene), poly(d-limonene), and poly(d,l-limonene).

9 The polyterpenes can be introduced into the oxygen scavenging system by a  
10 variety of techniques. The polyterpenes can be formed into films, coated onto a  
11 material such as aluminum foil or paper, formed into bottles or other rigid  
12 containers, or even incorporated into a material such as paper, for example, in  
13 flexible and rigid packaging. The polyterpene can also be in a localized area on  
14 a layer, for example, it may be in a patch that is laminated to another layer.

15 The polyterpene is generally present in an amount sufficient to scavenge at least  
16 0.1 cc O<sub>2</sub>/gram of oxygen scavenging composition/day. Preferably, it is capable  
17 of scavenging at least about 0.5, and more preferably at least about 1 cc  
18 O<sub>2</sub>/gram of oxygen scavenging composition/day.

19 The amount of polyterpene employed in the oxygen scavenging composition can  
20 vary broadly depending on the desired characteristics of the final product.  
21 Generally, the polyterpene is present in an amount in the range of from about  
22 5 weight percent to about 95 weight percent based on the total oxygen  
23 scavenging composition, preferably from about 10 weight percent to about  
24 75 weight percent, and more preferably from 15 weight percent to 50 weight  
25 percent.

- 1    The polyterpene can be blended with a carrier resin comprising other oxidizable
- 2    polymers or polymers having a slower oxidation rate than the polyterpene.
  
- 3    Examples of other oxidizable polymers include substituted or unsubstituted
- 4    ethylenically unsaturated hydrocarbons such as polybutadiene, polyisoprene,
- 5    and styrene-butadiene block copolymers. Other examples include those
- 6    described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,211,875 and 5,346,644 to Speer et al., which are
- 7    hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. Other examples include
- 8    poly(meta-xylenediamine-adipic acid) (also known as MXD6), acrylates which
- 9    can be prepared by transesterification of poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate) such as
- 10   poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate-benzyl acrylate), poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate-
- 11   tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate), poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate-nopol acrylate) and
- 12   mixtures thereof. Such transesterification processes are disclosed in 08/475,918
- 13   filed June 7, 1995, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.
  
- 14   In a preferred embodiment, the carrier resin oxidizes at a slower rate than the
- 15   polyterpene. Oxygen scavenging compositions prepared from such carrier
- 16   resins produce reduced amounts of migratory oxidation by-products such as low
- 17   molecular weight aldehydes, alkenes and carboxylic acids.
  
- 18   Typical examples of carrier resins exhibiting a slower oxidation rate include
- 19   polyesters, polyaromatics, or polyolefin homopolymers, copolymers, or
- 20   terpolymers. Specific examples of polymers exhibiting a slower oxidation rate
- 21   include polyethylene, low density polyethylene, high density polyethylene, linear
- 22   low density polyethylene, polystyrene, as well as copolymers such as
- 23   poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate), poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate), poly(ethylene-ethyl
- 24   acrylate), poly(ethylene-butyl acrylate), and ionomers of poly(ethylene-methyl
- 25   acrylate), poly(ethylene-ethyl acrylate), or poly(ethylene-acrylic acid).

- 1 Polyethylene including low density, linear low density, or ultra-low density
- 2 polyethylene is preferred due to its processability and versatility.
- 3 The amount of carrier resin employed can vary broadly. Generally, the carrier
- 4 resin is present in an amount in the range of from about 5 weight percent to
- 5 about 95 weight percent based on the total weight of the oxygen scavenging
- 6 composition, preferably from about 25 weight percent to about 90 weight
- 7 percent, and more preferably from 50 weight percent to 85 weight percent.
- 8 The catalyst can be any catalyst known in the art which is effective in initiating
- 9 the oxygen scavenging reaction. Typical catalysts include transition metal salts.
- 10 Suitable catalysts are disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,211,875 and 5,346,644 to
- 11 Spear et al., the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in
- 12 their entirety. Cobalt compounds are preferred and cobalt oleate, cobalt
- 13 linoleate, cobalt neodecanoate, cobalt stearate and cobalt caprylate are
- 14 especially preferred.
- 15 The catalyst is present in an amount sufficient to catalyze the oxygen
- 16 scavenging reaction. Generally, the catalyst will be present in an amount in the
- 17 range of from about 50 ppm to about 10,000 ppm based on the total weight of
- 18 the oxygen scavenging composition, preferably from 100 ppm to 10,000 ppm,
- 19 and more preferably from 100 ppm to 5,000 ppm.
- 20 The catalyst can be introduced in any manner which does not react with and/or
- 21 deactivate the catalyst. For example, the catalyst can be applied onto the
- 22 oxygen scavenging material by any suitable means, e.g., coating techniques
- 23 such as spray coating, extrusion compounding (including masterbatching) or
- 24 lamination.

- 1    The oxygen scavenging composition can be activated by methods known in the  
2    art such as ultraviolet, e-beam, or thermal triggering. Preferably, the composition  
3    is activated with 0.2-5 J/cm<sup>2</sup> of UV radiation in the range of from 250-400 nm. A  
4    photoinitiator is useful for decreasing the catalyst activation time. Effective  
5    photoinitiators include those known in the art.
  
- 6    In another aspect of the invention, the oxygen scavenging composition  
7    comprises a first phase comprising the polyterpene and a second phase  
8    comprising the catalyst. The first phase is essentially devoid of catalyst. The  
9    second phase is in sufficiently close proximity to the first phase to catalyze the  
10   oxygen scavenging reaction. When the polyterpene and the catalyst are in  
11   separate phases, processing difficulties, such as deactivation of the catalyst, are  
12   avoided.
  
- 13   In another aspect of the invention, the catalyst is incorporated into a polymeric  
14   material to form at least one catalyst-containing layer. In such a case, the  
15   catalyst-containing layer can be situated between the package contents and an  
16   oxygen scavenging layer or between the outside of the package and the oxygen  
17   scavenging layer. Also, the catalyst layer can be located between two oxygen  
18   scavenging layers or the oxygen scavenging layer can be located between two  
19   catalyst layers.
  
- 20   In another aspect of the invention, the oxygen scavenging composition or system  
21   can include a polymeric selective barrier layer. The selective barrier layer  
22   functions as a selective barrier to certain oxidation by-products, but not to  
23   oxygen itself. Preferably, the layer prevents at least half of the number and/or  
24   amount of oxidation by-products having a boiling point of at least 40°C from  
25   passing through the polymeric selective barrier layer.

- 1    The oxygen scavenging composition can include additives, stabilizers,
- 2    plasticizers and UV sensitizers (i.e., photoinitiators) which do not interfere with
- 3    the oxygen scavenging function.
  
- 4    The oxygen scavenging compositions or systems can be employed in the
- 5    production of packages, both rigid and flexible, by techniques which are known
- 6    in the art.
  
- 7    The oxygen scavenging compositions of the present invention are especially
- 8    effective in low temperature environments. The compositions of the present
- 9    invention also produce reduced amounts of migratory oxidation by-products. Of
- 10   particular interest is the reduction of oxidation by-products such as low molecular
- 11   weight aldehydes, alkenes and carboxylic acids which can adversely affect
- 12   organoleptics.
  
- 13   The present invention is also useful in improving the shelf-life of packaged
- 14   oxygen-sensitive products such as pharmaceuticals, cosmetic, chemical,
- 15   electronic devices, health and beauty products. The system can also be used in
- 16   moldings, coatings, patches, bottle cap inserts and molded or thermoformed
- 17   shapes, such as bottles and trays. In all of these applications, the oxygen
- 18   scavenging composition effectively scavenges oxygen, whether it comes from
- 19   the headspace of the packaging, is entrained in the food or product, or originates
- 20   from outside the package.
  
- 21   The present invention will now be described further in terms of certain examples
- 22   which are solely illustrative in nature and should in no way limit the scope of the
- 23   present invention.

1

Examples

2 Blends of various resins were prepared as follows.

3 In Run 101, 350 g PE 1017 resin from Chevron (low density polyethylene) and  
4 150 g Piccolyte C115 resin from Hercules (polylimonene) were melt blended at  
5 170°C to give a blend of 70 weight percent polyethylene and 30 weight percent  
6 Piccolyte. Figure 1 demonstrates the oxygen scavenging properties at 4°C of  
7 the thus produced blend of Run 101. The percent oxygen in a closed 300 cc  
8 headspace was measured on various days. The sample size was 0.25 g.

9 In Run 102, a blend of 90 weight percent Vector 8508D resin from  
10 Dexco(styrene/butadiene block copolymer) and 10 weight percent PE 1017 was  
11 prepared.

12 In Run 103, a blend of 54 weight percent Taktene 1202 rubber from Bayer  
13 (polybutadiene) and 36 weight percent PE 1017 was prepared.

14 In Run 104, a blend of 30 weight percent Vestenamer resin from Huls  
15 (polyoctenamer) and 70 weight percent PE 1017 was prepared.

16 The blends also contained 1000 ppm by weight Irganox 1076, and 1000 ppm by  
17 weight cobalt oleate. The blends were extruded into 1-1.5 mil thick films. The  
18 film samples were irradiated with a Blak-Ray UV lamp (254 nm, 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>) for  
19 1 minute. Film samples were 1 inch away from the UV lamps. A predetermined  
20 amount of samples of the thus prepared films was individually placed in 2" x 30"  
21 glass tubes and purged at 20-25°C with 10-15 mL/min. one percent oxygen. The  
22 gas was trapped in 3 stages, trap 1 — ice bath, trap 2 — dry ice and acetone,  
23 and trap 3 — bubbled gas through water. The trapped gases from the samples  
24 were analyzed using gas chromatography and mass spectrometry.

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- 1 The relative amounts of specific by-products for Runs 101-104 are indicated by
- 2 the bars in Figures 2-6. White represents Run 101. Light gray represents
- 3 Run 102. Dark Gray represents Run 103. Black represents Run 104.

1    WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 2    1. An oxygen scavenging composition comprising at least one polyterpene  
3       and at least one catalyst effective in catalyzing oxygen scavenging.
- 4    2. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1, wherein the  
5       polyterpene comprises poly(alpha-pinene), poly(beta-pinene),  
6       poly(dipentene), poly(d-limonene), or poly(d,L-limonene).
- 7    3. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1 which exhibits  
8       reduced amounts of oxidation by-products compared to substituted or  
9       unsubstituted ethylenically unsaturated hydrocarbon polymers.
- 10   4. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1 wherein the  
11      polyterpene is present in an amount in the range of from about 5 weight  
12      percent to about 95 weight percent based on the total oxygen scavenging  
13      composition.
- 14   5. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 4 wherein the  
15      polyterpene is present in an amount in the range of from about 10 weight  
16      percent to about 75 weight percent based on the total oxygen scavenging  
17      composition.
- 18   6. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 5 wherein the  
19      polyterpene is present in an amount in the range of from 15 weight percent  
20      to 50 weight percent based on the total oxygen scavenging composition.
- 21   7. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1 further  
22      comprising at least one carrier resin.

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- 1    8. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 7 wherein the  
2       carrier resin exhibits a slower oxidation rate than the polyterpene.
- 3    9. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 8, wherein the  
4       carrier polymer is a polyester, a polycyclic, or a polyolefin homopolymer,  
5       copolymer, or terpolymer.
- 6    10. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 9, wherein the  
7       carrier polymer is polyethylene, polystyrene, poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate),  
8       poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate), poly(ethylene-ethyl acrylate), poly(ethylene-  
9       butyl acrylate), or an ionomer of poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate),  
10      poly(ethylene-ethyl acrylate), or poly(ethylene-acrylic acid).
- 11   11. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 10, wherein the  
12       carrier polymer is polyethylene, poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate), or an  
13       ionomer of poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate) or poly(ethylene-acrylic acid).
- 14   12. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 11, wherein the  
15       carrier polymer is low density, linear low density, or ultra-low density  
16       polyethylene.
- 17   13. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 7 wherein the  
18       carrier resin is present in an amount in the range of from about 5 weight  
19       percent to about 95 weight percent based on the total oxygen scavenging  
20       composition.
- 21   14. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 10 wherein the  
22       carrier resin is present in an amount in the range of from about 25 weight  
23       percent to about 90 weight percent based on the total oxygen scavenging  
24       composition.

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- 1        15. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 11 wherein the  
2              carrier resin is present in an amount in the range of from 50 weight percent  
3              to 85 weight percent based on the total oxygen scavenging composition.
- 4        16. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1, wherein the  
5              catalyst is a transition metal salt.
- 6        17. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 16, wherein the  
7              catalyst is a cobalt salt.
- 8        18. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 17, wherein the  
9              catalyst is cobalt oleate, cobalt linoleate, cobalt neodecanoate, cobalt  
10             stearate, or cobalt caprylate.
- 11      19. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1 further  
12             comprising a photoinitiator.
- 13      20. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 1 wherein the  
14             carrier resin comprises an oxidizable polymer.
- 15      21. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 20 wherein the  
16             oxidizable polymer is a substituted or unsubstituted ethylenically  
17             unsaturated hydrocarbon polymer.
- 18      22. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 21 wherein the  
19             oxidizable polymer is polybutadiene, polyisoprene, poly(styrene-butadiene),  
20             poly(meta-xylenediamine-adipic acid), or polyacrylates which can be  
21             prepared by transesterification of poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate) including  
22             poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate-benzyl acrylate), poly(ethylene-methyl  
23             acrylate-tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate), poly(ethylene-methyl acrylate-nopol  
24             acrylate), or mixtures thereof.

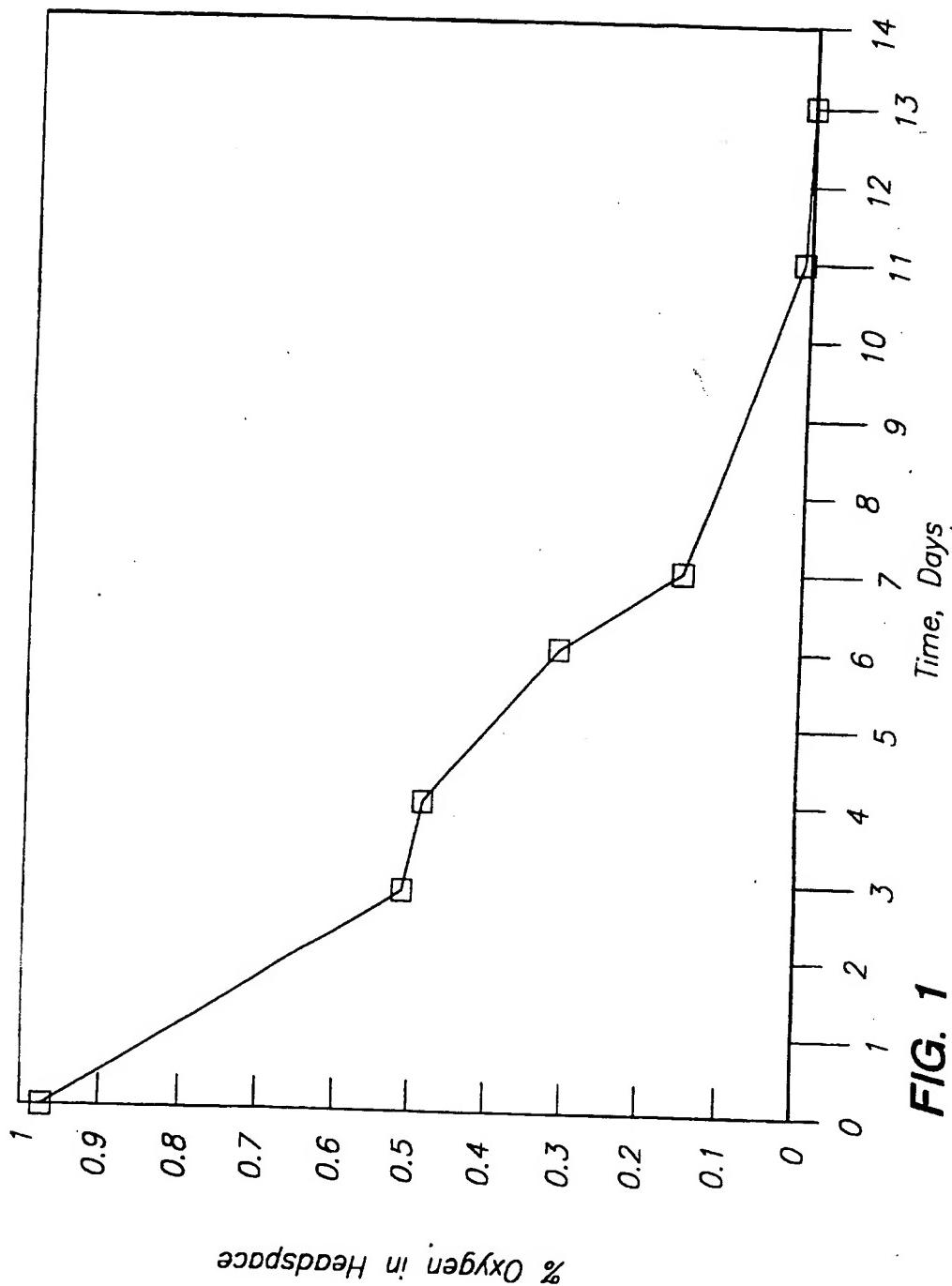
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- 1    23. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 8, wherein the  
2       polyterpene comprises a first phase and the catalyst comprises a second  
3       phase, wherein the second phase is in sufficiently close proximity to the  
4       first phase to catalyze an oxygen scavenging reaction.
- 5    24. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 23, wherein the  
6       first phase forms a first layer and the second phase forms a second layer.
- 7    25. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 24, wherein the  
8       second layer is in contact with the first layer.
- 9    26. The oxygen scavenging composition according to claim 24, further  
10      comprising an oxygen barrier layer, a polymeric selective barrier layer, or a  
11      heat seal layer.
- 12   27. An oxygen scavenging composition comprising at least one polyterpene, at  
13      least one carrier resin, and at least one catalyst effective in catalyzing  
14      oxygen scavenging, wherein the carrier resin exhibits a slower oxidation  
15      rate than the polyterpene.
- 16   28. A film comprising the oxygen scavenging composition of claim 7.
- 17   29. An article comprising the oxygen scavenging composition of claim 7.
- 18   30. The article of claim 29 wherein the article is a package.
- 19   31. The article of claim 30 wherein the article is a package containing a food  
20      product.
- 21   32. The article of claim 30 wherein the article is a package containing a  
22      cosmetic, chemical, electronic device, pesticide or pharmaceutical.

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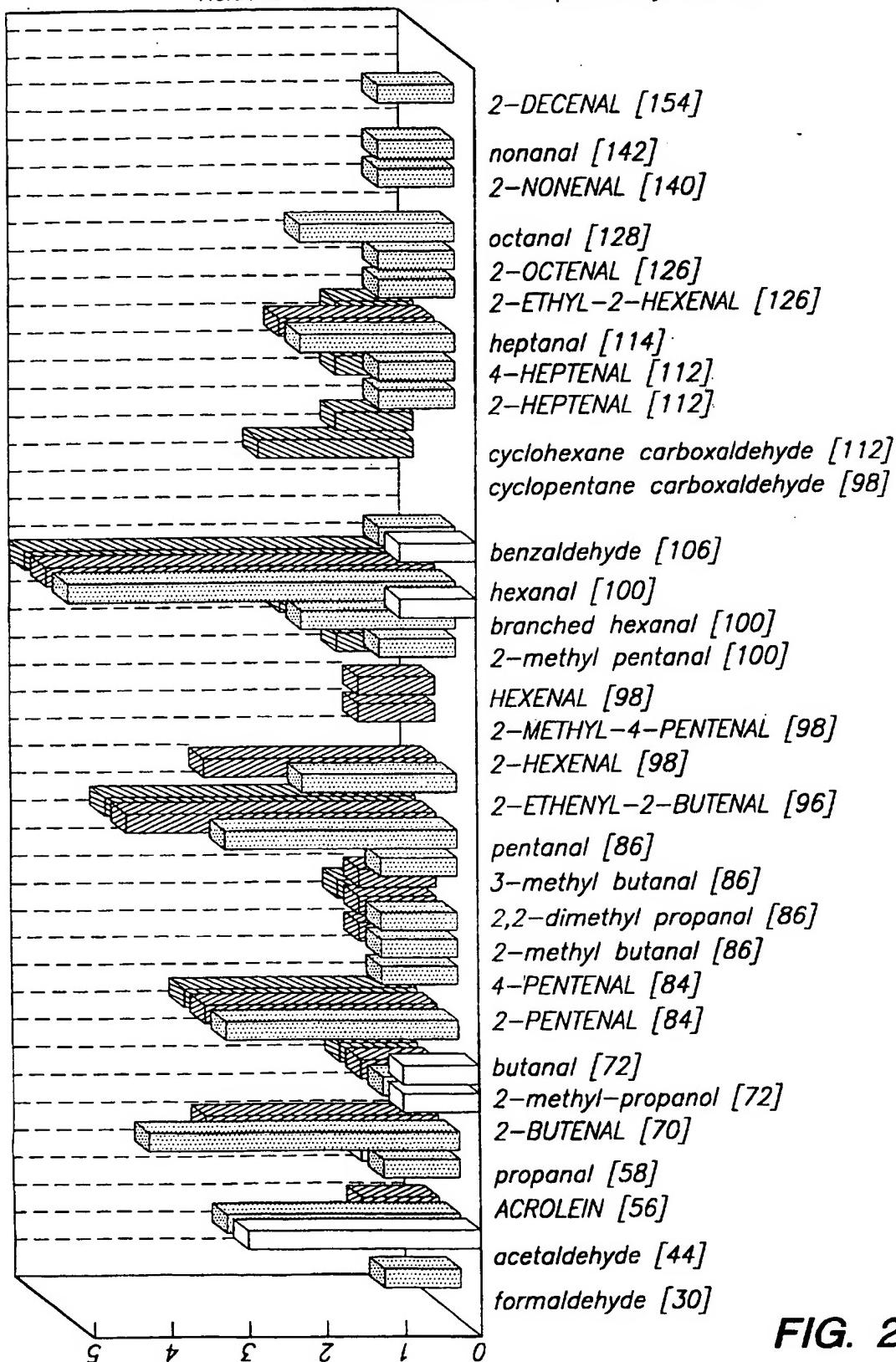
- 1     33. The article of claim 29 wherein the article is a patch, bottle cap insert or
- 2                 molded or thermoformed shape.
- 3     34. The article of claim 33 wherein the molded or thermoformed shape is a
- 4                 bottle or tray.
- 5     35. A method for scavenging oxygen comprising placing an oxygen-sensitive
- 6                 product in the package of claim 27.
- 7     36. A method for preparing an oxygen scavenging composition comprising melt
- 8                 blending at least one polyterpene and at least one catalyst effective in
- 9                 catalyzing oxygen scavenging.
- 10    37. The method of claim 36 further comprising melt blending at least one
- 11                 carrier resin in the oxygen scavenging composition, wherein the carrier
- 12                 resin exhibits a slower oxidation rate than the polyterpene.
- 13    38. The method of claim 37 further comprising at least one photoinitiator.

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**SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)**

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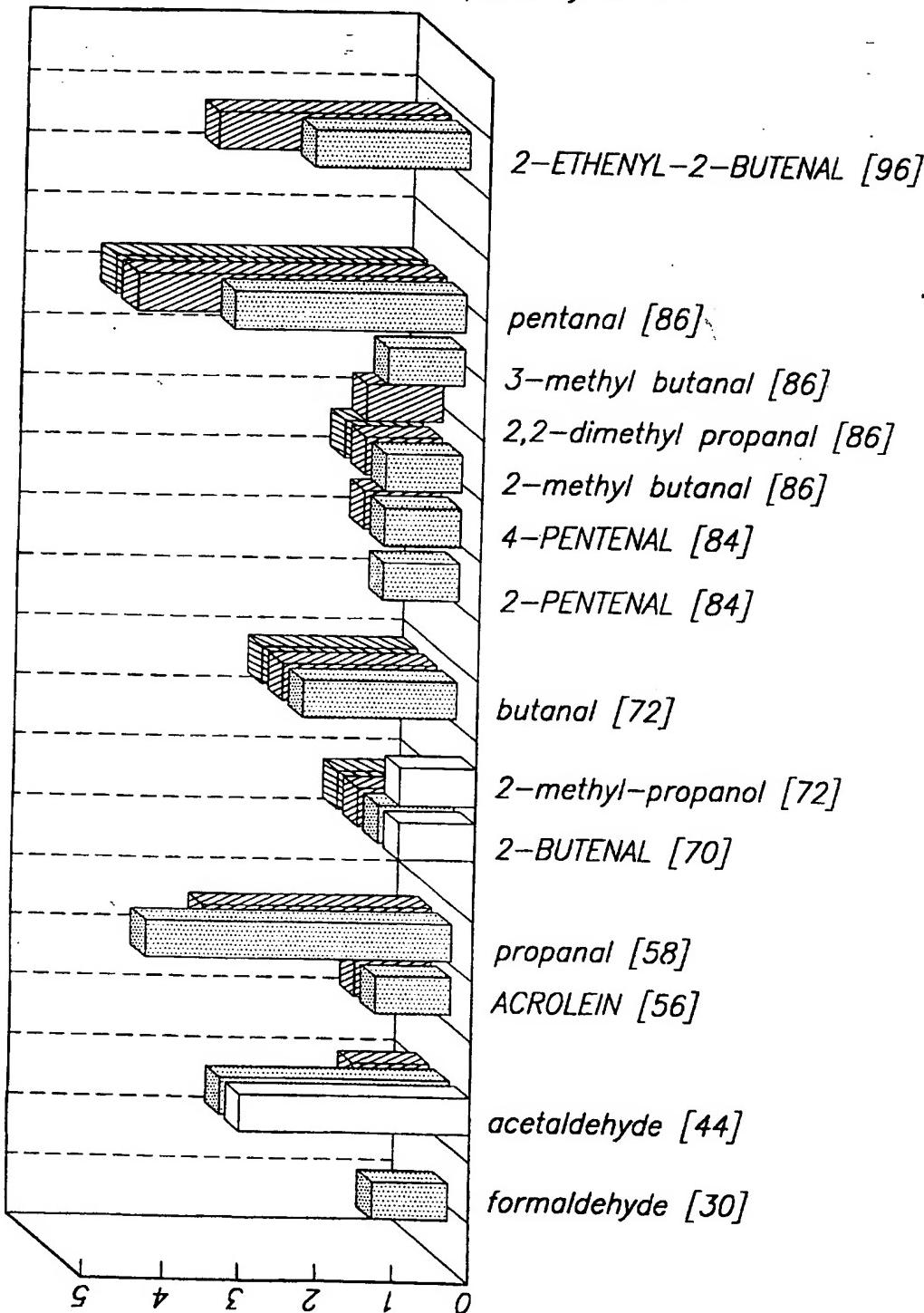
*ALDEHYDES vs. Primary Oxidizable Component*  
*Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS*

**FIG. 2**

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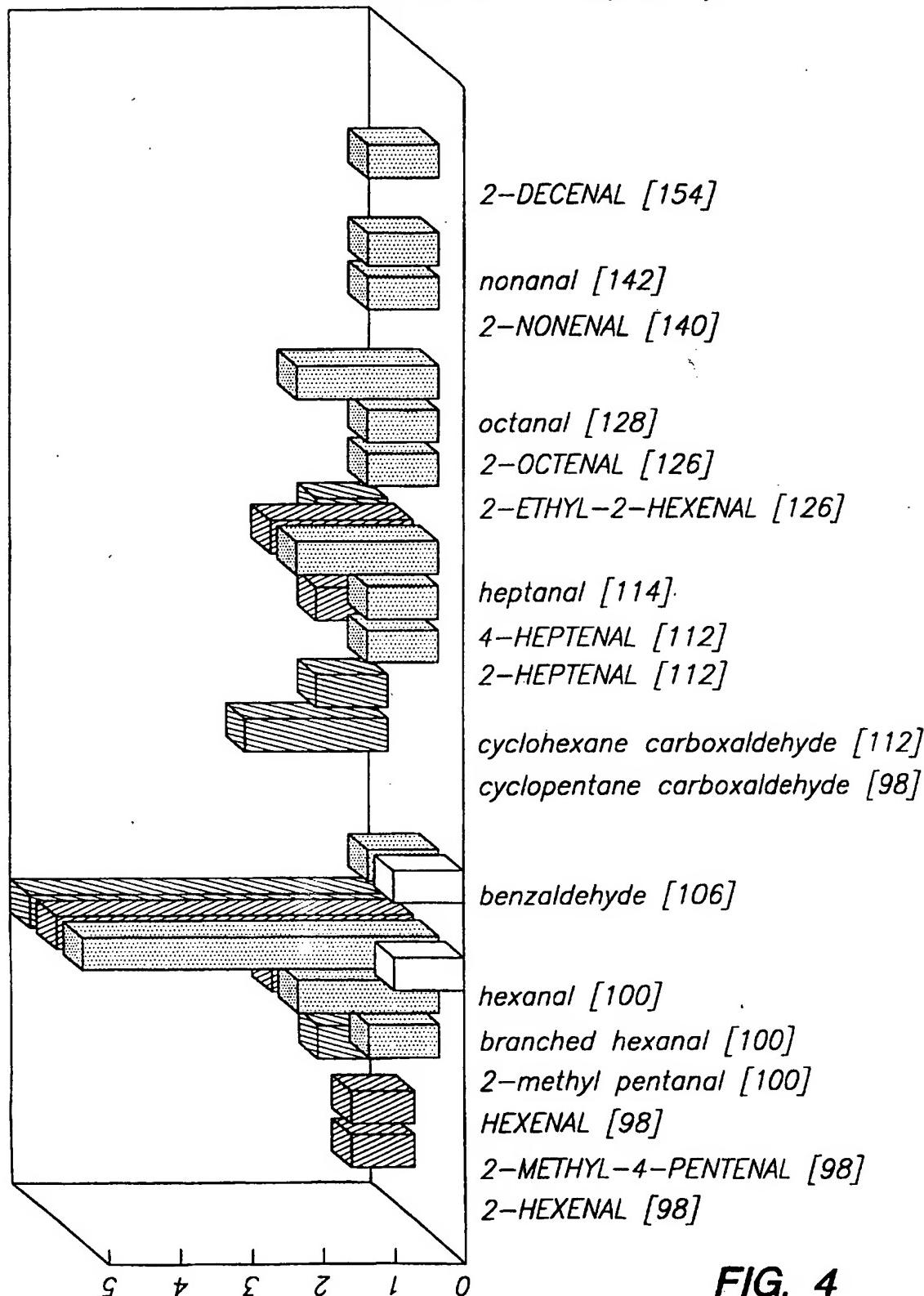
**FIG. 3**

*ALDEHYDES vs. Primary Oxidizable Component*  
*Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS*

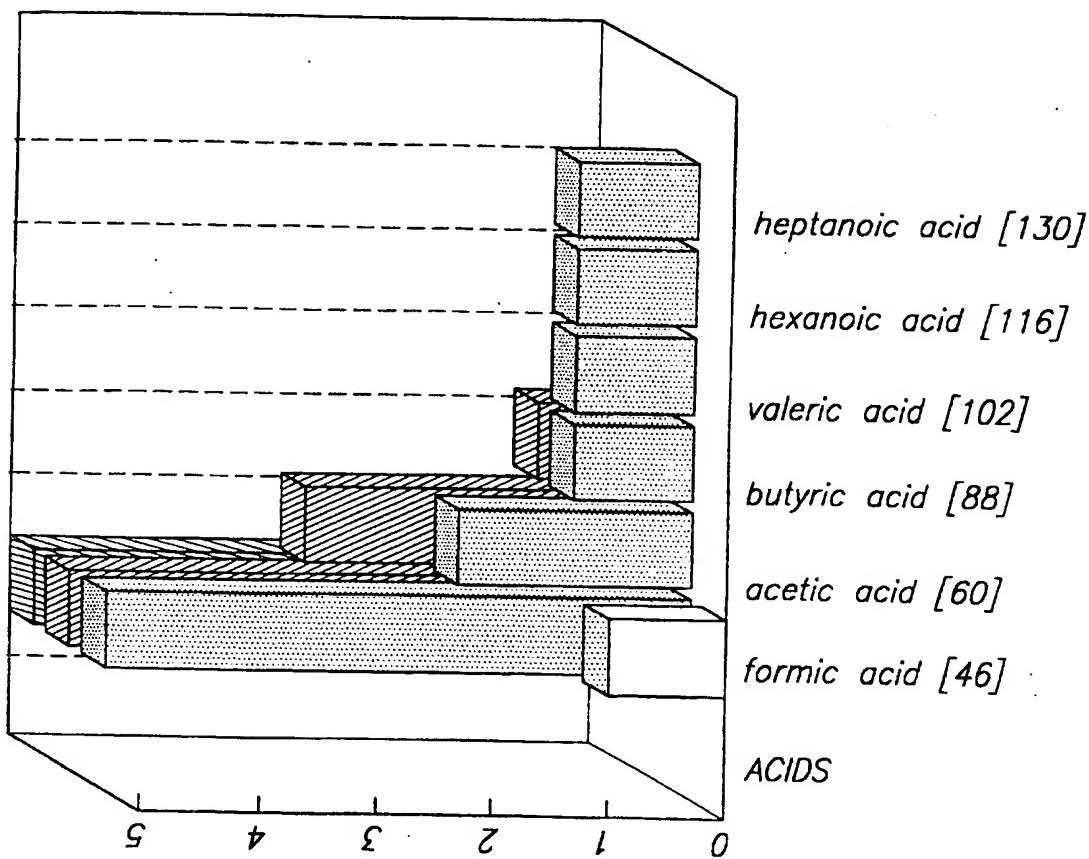


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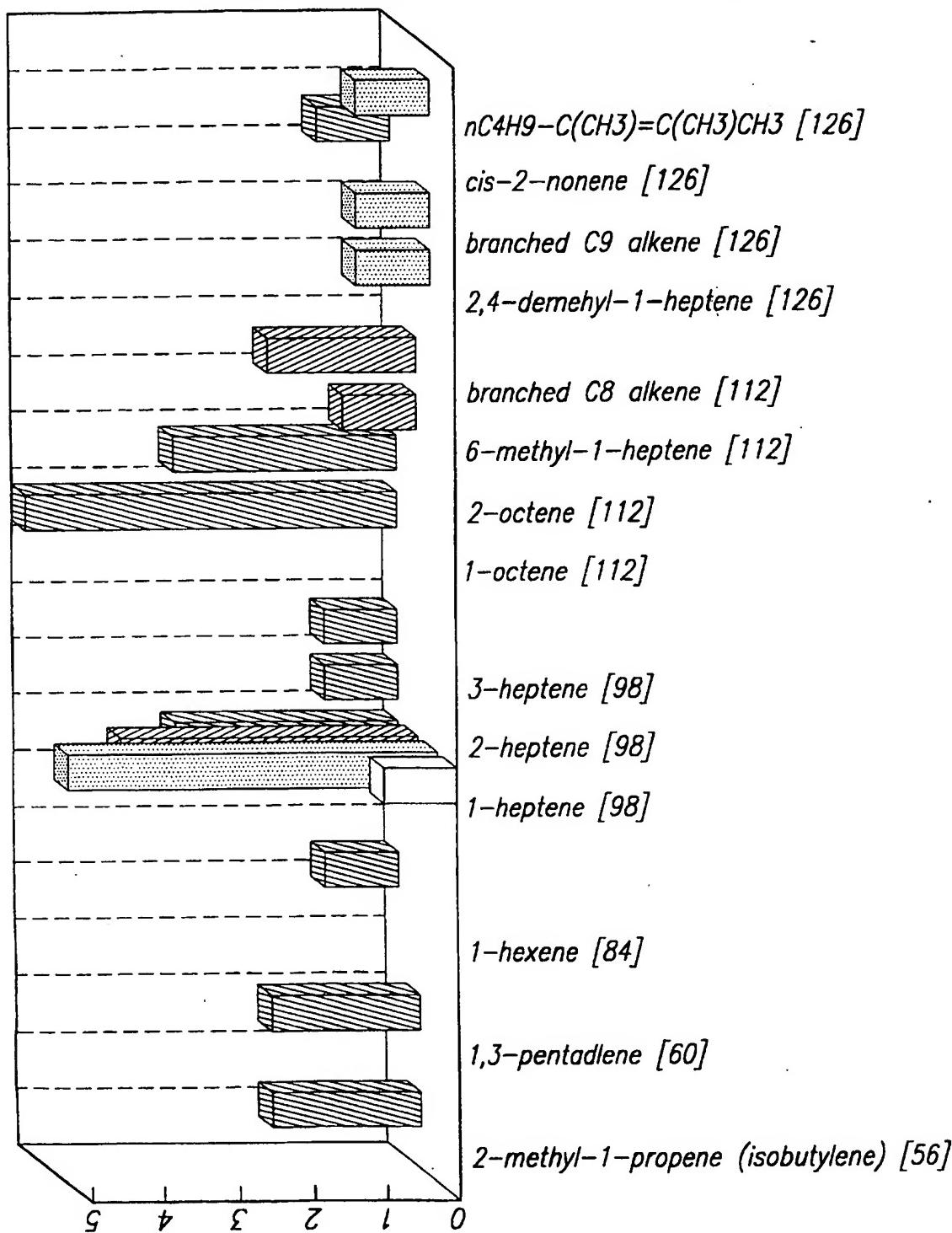
*ALDEHYDES vs. Primary Oxidizable Component*  
*Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS*

**FIG. 4**

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*ACIDS vs. Primary Oxidizable Component**Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS***FIG. 5**

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**FIG. 6***ALKENES vs. Primary Oxidizable Component**Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS***SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)**

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/13015

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER			
IPC 6	C08K5/098	C08L45/00	B32B27/08
			A23L3/3436

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C08K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	WO 96 25058 A (CHEVRON) 22 August 1996 cited in the application  see claims 1,2,5-8,10,12-14,16-19 see claims 32,34-36; examples 3,4. ---	1,7,8, 23,29, 33-37
E	WO 97 32925 A (W.R. GRACE) 12 September 1997 see claims 1-4,17; table 1 ---	1,3,7,29
A	EP 0 507 207 A (W.R. GRACE) 7 October 1992 ---	1,7, 16-18
X	see page 4, line 1 - line 6; claims 1,4,7,9,12,13,20,47; example 20 ---	1,16,18



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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"&" document member of the same patent family

1

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
19 November 1997	01/12/1997
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl. Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Engel, S

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 97/13015

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9625058 A	22-08-96	US 5660761 A AU 4774396 A	26-08-97 04-09-96
WO 9732925 A	12-09-97	NONE	
EP 507207 A	07-10-92	AU 657728 B AU 1141092 A CA 2062083 A CS 9201000 A HU 67219 A IL 101161 A JP 5115776 A MX 9201379 A NZ 241802 A PL 171849 B PL 172483 B US 5346644 A US 5529833 A US 5350622 A ZA 9201914 A	23-03-95 08-10-92 03-10-92 14-10-92 28-03-95 14-05-96 14-05-93 01-10-92 22-12-94 30-06-97 30-09-97 13-09-94 25-06-96 27-09-94 16-09-93



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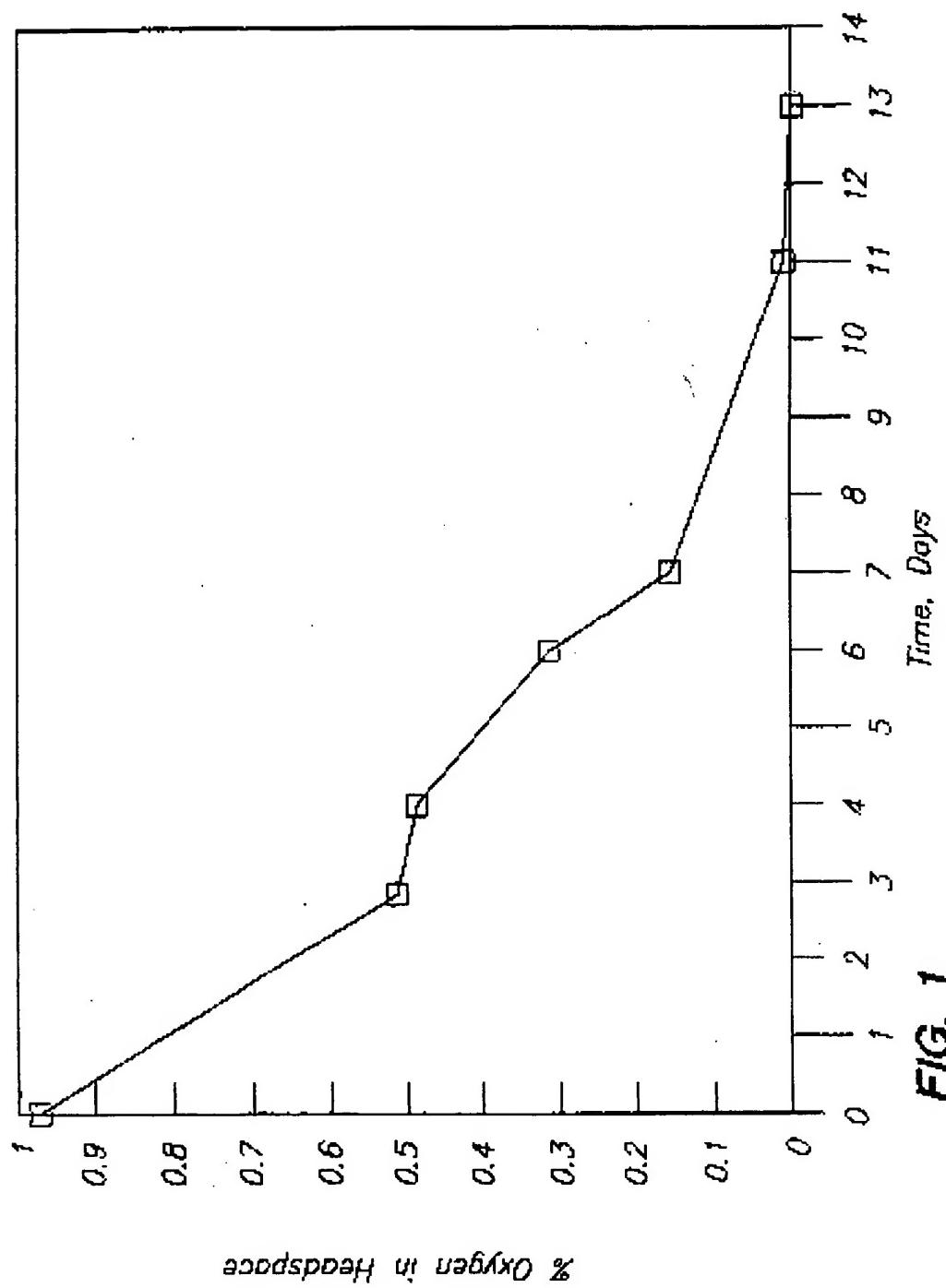


FIG. 1

**SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)**

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*ALDEHYDES vs. Primary Oxidizable Component*  
*Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS*

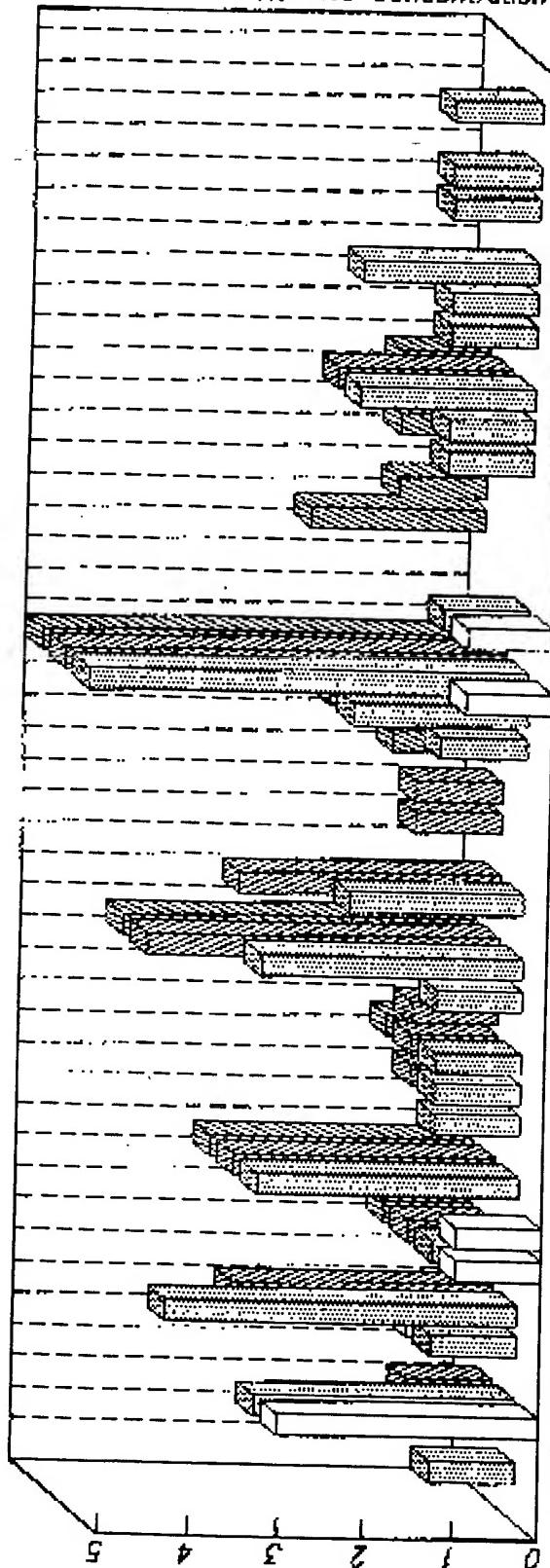
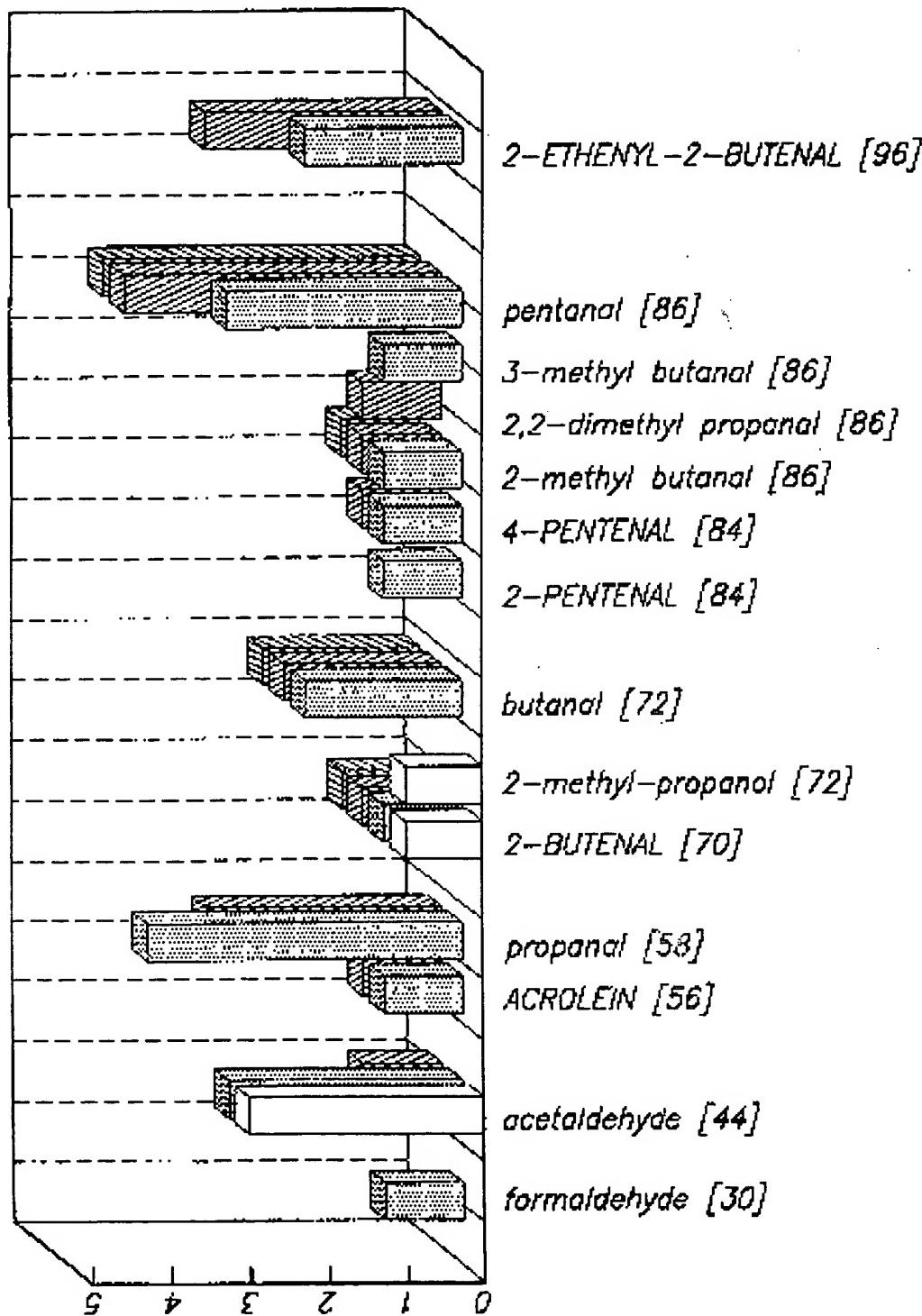


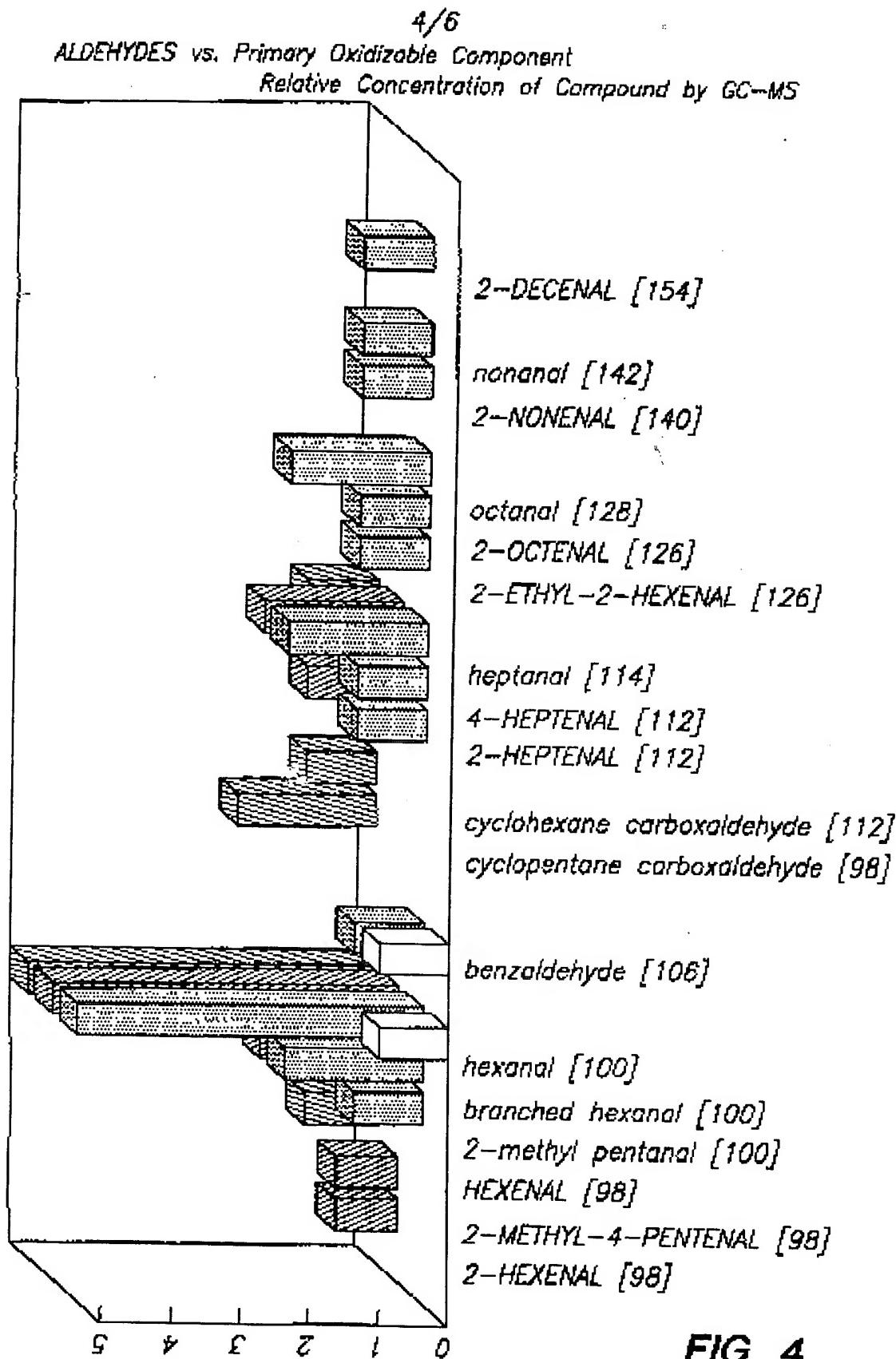
FIG. 2

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**FIG. 3**

*ALDEHYDES vs. Primary Oxidizable Component*  
*Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS*



**FIG. 4**

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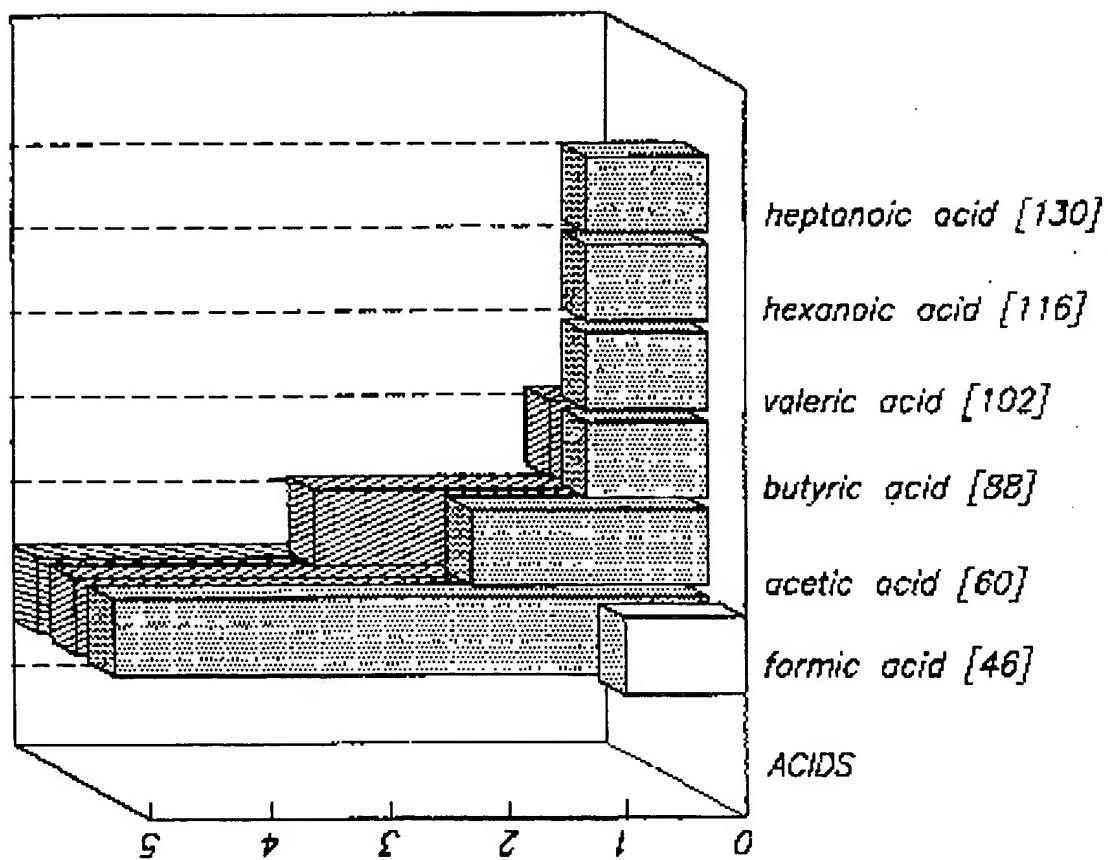
*ACIDS vs. Primary Oxidizable Component**Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS*

FIG. 5

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**FIG. 6****ALKENES vs. Primary Oxidizable Component***Relative Concentration of Compound by GC-MS*